

LOUIS GREGORY MISSING; NOTE SAYS SUICIDE

Railroad Cashier Left Message to Wife Near River Bank.

NO EFFORT TO DRAG FOR BODY

Coast Line Auditor at Work on His Books Since Early Satur- day, One or Two Items Being Found Which He Was Asked to Explain.

While no report was made to the police and no effort was made to drag the river, a note which Louis L. Gregory, cashier of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company, left at the foot of Twelfth Street some time Saturday night, led his family and friends to believe that he had killed himself. The note, which was written to Mrs. Gregory, was picked up yesterday morning along with a bank book, containing a number of paid checks and a bunch of keys by Watchman Throckmorton, who is employed at the Virginia Railway and Power Company's power house.

Said He Would Kill Himself.

Fearing that something might be wrong, Watchman Throckmorton got in touch with R. C. Tritton, manager of the Richmond Overland Sales Agency, of which Gregory is president, and Tritton hurried to the power house to make an investigation. In the letter to his wife Gregory referred to his troubles, gave explicit instructions as to where certain insurance policies and other papers could be found, told that his accounts were kept in the Commonwealth Bank and announced that he would destroy himself, saying that it would be best. The full text of the letter was not made public.

Relatives Are Silent.

Although the report that Gregory had committed suicide spread all over the city and around Brookland Park, where he recently built a home, no facts were given out by his relatives, who claimed that they had no information which would help in the discovery of the body if Gregory had really killed himself. The county police looked into the case, but took no part in any investigation, not having been requested to act. It was the same with the city force.

Even though Gregory's friends declared positively that they believed he had jumped into the river, they were unable to explain why the family had not requested the police to help and the body. Late last night it was said that this would be done to-day.

Auditor at Work on Books.

Officials of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company by which Gregory had been employed for eight years as cashier, stated that an examination of his books was begun on Saturday morning, and that two items had been found which he had been asked to explain. It was said by railroad people that the auditor would continue the examination to-day and that by to-night it would be possible to ascertain whether his accounts were straight and correct. The fact that no attempt was made to recover the body led to the belief among railroad employees who had heard of the auditor's work that Gregory might not have ended his life. His friends, however, contend that he had been acting queerly of late and they do not believe that anything will be wrong with his books.

Many Sensational Reports.

But the mystery of the affair added to the many sensational reports which circulated everywhere. It was not until a very late hour last night that The Times-Dispatch was able to secure the facts printed this morning. Joseph Phillips, a brother-in-law of Gregory, being unable or unwilling to deny or affirm the report that Gregory had left a note to his wife announcing that he expected to commit suicide.

Gregory was last seen by some of his associates in the railroad business about 7 o'clock Saturday night. Two hours later he telephoned his wife that he would be home in a few minutes. He never went there. It was thought that he might have gone out in one of his motor cars, while others suggested that he had gone away on a fishing trip. Before his letter was delivered to Mr. Tritton his family had endeavored to locate him. Atlantic Coast Line officials had expected him to visit the office to assist the auditor in the examination of his books, which was begun on Saturday.

Recently Fined for Shooting.

Gregory was much in the limelight in March, when the local newspapers told how he had chased a citizen of Highland Park and fired at him from

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Lost—One Cool Wave

Washington, D. C., May 21.—The cool wave that was expected to displace the recent-breaking hot wave in the East and the South, arrived a bit from its scheduled to-day, and all this section of the country again sweltered, with high marks on the weather map all along the line. It was 93 at the Weather Bureau, during day, while downtown thermometers carried the record up to 97, and the only encouraging feature of the situation was that down to famous Yuma, Ariz., the official report was 100 flat, with other towns hovering close to that mark.

Weather Bureau experts to-night said that no appreciable change in the conditions can be expected for several days.

Showers have lowered the temperature through the Mississippi Valley, the Lake region, the Ohio Valley and the Gulf States during the past two days. The storm center was headed this way, being scheduled to reach the Atlantic coast by to-day, but it lost its way out in the Ohio Valley, and all hope for relief must come from some disturbance not yet on the move.

TWO ARTISTS SUICIDES

Both Widely Known, End Lives by Shooting.

Philadelphia, May 21.—Two well known artists, one a newspaper cartoonist, the other a magazine illustrator, ended their lives by shooting themselves in this city within the past twenty-four hours.

Philip S. Swasey, at one time a well known cartoonist, whose work appeared in the newspapers of the Philadelphia, New York, Philadelphia and other cities, killed himself last night at the home of his brother, in this city. He had been in poor health for the past four years.

Frank X. Chamberlain, aged thirty-four years, a magazine illustrator, shot himself through the head in his home in West Philadelphia, to-night. His wife and three of his sisters were in an adjoining room. When they reached him he was dead. They believe that he was rendered insane by the excessive heat of the past three days.

HER BODY IS FOUND

Search for Young Society Woman Ends at River.

Nashua, N. H., May 21.—Uncertainty as to the fate of Miss Blanche S. Willoughby, a talented young woman prominent in the social affairs of the city, whose coat, hat and gloves were found on the banks of the Merrimack River last Monday, ended to-day with the finding of her body floating in the stream.

Miss Willoughby is said to have died of the illness of her fiancé, Captain Harrison D. Swain, U. S. M. C., retired, of Nashua, who had made preparations to go West for his health, and also over the fear that she herself had contracted tuberculosis.

PLANTER MURDERED

Negro Under Arrest and Likely to Be Lynched.

Crawfordsville, Ga., May 21.—Henry Googer, aged fifty years, a well-known and prosperous planter, residing a mile from this place, was found murdered last night in a field where he had been at work, and Joseph Nicora, a negro farm hand, is under arrest, charged with the crime. The indications are said to be strong for a lynching.

Googer evidently had been shot in the back while at work, and his slayer had then rushed in the back of his head with stones. It is said that the negro and Googer quarreled Friday over a trivial matter, and the negro left the farm.

FAMILY WIPED OUT

Father, Mother and Two Children Killed by Interurban Car.

Newark, O., May 21.—The family of D. W. Dodson, of Hebron, was wiped out to-day, when an interurban car from the Newark division of the Ohio Electric Railway struck and killed Dodson, aged thirty-three, and his two little girls, aged seven and four.

The Dodsons were riding along the highway which flanks the electric line, a mile east of Hebron, and were passing a car, when their horse became frightened and plunged across the track in front of the car.

NO SESSIONS HELD

Visiting Ministers Fill Pulpits in Assembly City.

Louisville, Ky., May 21.—No sessions of the Presbyterian Assembly were held to-day. Visiting ministers filled the pulpits of many churches, and the city and visited the Presbyterian colored mission in a body.

To-morrow's session will be devoted largely to hearing committee reports. The question of the next meeting place of the assembly may come up. Exponents of Bristol, Tenn., and Richmond each express confidence in getting the meeting.

CRAZED BY HUMIDITY

Opens Coal Chute and Slides to Death in River.

Baltimore, Md., May 21.—Crazed by the excessive humidity that prevailed here to-day, James Lucas, fifty-five years old, a coal porter, climbed to the top of a coal pier at Curtis Bay, and, opening the chute, slid fifty feet into the Patapsco River and was drowned. The maximum temperature to-day was 85 degrees, but the humidity was 95 per cent.

OLD GRUDGE FATAL

Enemies Renew Quarrel and One Is Shot to Death.

Decherd, Tenn., May 21.—Henry Bunn, a prominent merchant, this morning shot and killed Harvey Hannah on the main street of this town. The two men, it is said, had entertained a grudge against each other for some time, and when they met this morning blows were passed and Bunn, drawing his pistol, fired two shots, both of which took effect in Hannah's body. Bunn has not been arrested.

AWAIT DECISION IN TOBACCO CASE

Politicians and Private Citizens Interested in Outcome.

IT MAY CLEAR UP OBSCURE POINTS

Widespread Feeling That Mean- ing of Sherman Law May Be More Clearly Interpreted When This Celebrated Trust Case Is De- cided.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

Washington, May 21.—Politicians and private citizens alike are anxious to await the decision by the United States Supreme Court in the celebrated tobacco case, which is anticipated Monday, May 22. Frankly, they are unable even to hazard a guess as to whether the court will take the same course as it did last Monday, and by declaring the tobacco trust a monopoly in restraint of trade, force it to reorganize, or whether there will be a modified decree. In either event, there are thousands of persons throughout the country who will follow closely the court's action.

The feeling is widespread in Congress that the Supreme Court has left many obscure points about the meaning of the Sherman law, and that some of these may be cleared up in the tobacco decision.

Moreover, it is so clearly evident that a great contest is ahead of Congress over the amendment of the Sherman law that every man in Congress who is interested in its amendment or modification, or in preventing its amendment, is eager to hear the last word on the subject. On what is said in the tobacco case quite as much as in the oil case, it is to be expected, the court will amend the law will be based and also will be based.

If the Supreme Court, having dissolved the Standard Oil Company, should now come along and say the tobacco trust could exist and that it is not an unreasonable restraint of trade, an unreasonable extent, the whole question of reasonableness and unreasonableness would be more in the air than ever. And if the Supreme Court crushes the tobacco trust, following the dissolution of the Standard Oil monopoly, it would not seem as a practical matter, that the big combinations have gained much in security by the reading of the word "reasonable" by Chief Justice White in the Standard Oil case.

Not at This Session.

No serious attempt to modify the Sherman law probably will be made in Congress in the extra session. That is, the matter will be carried only to the point of introducing a bill, but it will be impossible to get it with them.

The reason is that nearly everybody shrinks from plunging into this great subject in hot weather. It might be done in the House, but the Senate has the bill with a number of amendments, and it is not likely that the direct election of Senators, and also with the Lorimer case.

But next winter the ball will be set rolling without delay. Senator Cummins plans to introduce a bill for the modification of the first section of the law early in the regular session, and to use every effort to get it considered. He has nearly completed his bill, which is designed to tighten up the law and get rid of the doubtful term "restraint of trade."

That has been or will be introduced will afford the Judiciary Committee plenty of work to wrestle with. Senator Cummins plans not merely to provide in the amended measure that competitive conditions shall be preserved, but also to provide for the government regulation of the great interstate corporations. He would have government control of capitalization, complete publicity and drastic regulations in other respects.

Senator Cummins, in a recent speech before a meeting of New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts, defined his views of the Sherman law. He pointed out that there were three schools of thought with respect to the matters touched by that law. In the first place, there was the standard element of the country, that would impose no restrictions on business; in the second place, there were those who thought combination and monopoly a good thing if it were regulated, and in the third place there were those who wanted to place as far as possible competitive conditions. He said that if the Sherman law was to mean anything, it must directly provide for the preservation of competitive conditions.

Interesting Report.

An interesting sidelight on the view which, before the recent Supreme Court decision, obtained in the Senate of the United States on the Sherman law, is shed by the report given out by the Senate Judiciary Committee in January 1909. This report was against the national incorporation measure then proposed. Senator Nelson wrote it. After reciting a number of decisions of the Supreme Court and the State courts as well as the lower Federal courts, Senator Nelson said: "The doctrine and effect of all these cases is that any agreement or combination directly affecting the welfare by stifling competition and breeding monopoly in trade and commerce, is contrary to public policy and invalid."

And not only that, but the committee wound up by saying the law was

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DEMOCRATS ARE BADLY WORRIED

Republican Senate Is Juggling With Reci- procity Agreement.

RESULT MAY BE EMBARRASSING

Two Forces at Work, One Sin- cerely Trying to Strengthen Bill, Other Merely to Muddle Affairs—Congress Will Stay in Session Until Some Action Is Taken.

Washington, May 21.—Democrats in the House of Representatives are worried. Having disposed of practically all the legislative program, except the wool schedule, and that is almost ready for action, they now face a puzzling situation in the Senate, the chief feature of which is the Canadian reciprocity bill.

In Democratic councils for several days the attitude of the Senate toward the reciprocity agreement has been discussed and efforts of the House leaders to find out just what is to be done were not satisfactorily fruitful. The Democrats argue that they took the reciprocity agreement just as it came from the international conference and the President passed it as a matter of national policy, without attempting to encumber it or embarrass the administration with tariff riders. The farmers' free list bill, which followed the reciprocity agreement, they argued, was an affair of their own, and need not stand in the way of the bill to consider which the extraordinary session of Congress was called.

Now they say that the Republican Senate in juggling with the agreement. Should it be amended and the Democratic House be called upon to consider an amended form, the House leaders fear that they might be placed in an embarrassing position.

Two Forces at Work.

One Democratic leader to-day declared that there were two forces at work in the Senate to amend the bill, one force sincerely trying to strengthen the agreement and the other seeking to muddle affairs.

The Democrats are determined to stay in session until the Senate has taken some action on the bill. A virtual ultimatum from the House to the Senate leaders that the Senate must, by one way or another, solve the farmers' free list bill and the wool bill when it is passed through the House, is regarded by some as a sort of a whip to hasten the Senate along on the reciprocity bill.

House leaders are gratified that they are out of the woods on the wool schedule. The Ways and Means Committee has solved the cardinal principal of the wool question, and its decision is that the revised schedule will not place raw wool on the free list, but will cut the existing rate very materially, from 11 cents a pound to 5 or 6 cents a pound, or its equivalent in an ad valorem duty.

Forced to Yield.

Advocates of free wool in the committee were forced to yield by Speaker Mark, Majority Leader Underwood, chairman of the committee, and other conservative leaders after a long canvass of the States. Democratic leaders in each State delegation were explained to them. They were told that it was an impossibility to cut off wool from the tariff, and that the revenue from raw wool, and were asked to poll their delegations. This they did with the result that the advocates of a revenue on raw wool were supported by a majority in every State delegation except New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts.

The bill providing for statehood for Arizona and New Mexico will come up for passage, by agreement, in the House Tuesday afternoon. That will about wind up the House for some time, but the Senate will be considered until the wool bill is ready.

In the Senate this week a lively program is provided. Senator La Follette will reopen the Lorimer case Monday morning, and will make a speech to his resolution providing that there be a re-investigation of Senator Lorimer's right to his seat.

On Tuesday, it being the unfinished business of the Senate, the joint resolution providing, for popular election of Senators probably will be called up by Senator Borah. The Finance Committee will continue hearings on the Canadian reciprocity bill.

"Dollar Diplomacy" Wins.

Washington, D. C., May 21.—The results of dollar diplomacy, as practiced by the United States, are summed up in a report prepared by the State Department on the development of American commercial interests abroad. Many millions of dollars' worth of contracts, it is shown, have been secured.

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BOOSTING GOOD ROADS

More than 4,000 Enthusiasts Will At- tend Meeting.

Birmingham, Ala., May 21.—Delegates and visitors already have begun to arrive in this city to attend the fourth National Good Roads Congress, which convenes here Tuesday morning. Over 4,000 persons, representing eighty States, have notified the local committee of their intention to be present. All preliminary arrangements have been completed for the entertainment of the good roads advocates at many elaborate functions. The city is gaily decorated in honor of the occasion and is waiting to welcome what will be perhaps the largest gathering ever held here.

President Arthur C. Jackson, of Chicago, one of the first to arrive for the event, says that he has found complete preparations made, and says that indications are that the congress will be the most successful and most largely attended in the history of the organization.

One of the features of the congress will be the visit of five of the Governors of Southern States. There also will be a number of Senators, Congressmen, State Commissioners of Agriculture, railroad presidents and good roads experts. The good roads car of the United States Department of Roads and the good roads train of the Southern Railway will both be located here for demonstration purposes during the congress.

THEIR MISTAKE FATAL

Hunters Think Can of Nitroglycerine Is Muddy Water.

Muskogee, Oklahoma, May 21.—Clarence Henderson, bookkeeper in bank in Beggs, Oklahoma, is dead, and Edward Bright, son of a real estate man of the same place, will die as the result of mistaking a quart can of nitroglycerine for muddy water.

The hunters were hunting to-day when they discovered the can of explosive under a boulder. They placed it on top of the rock and one of them fired into it from a small calibre rifle. Henderson was so badly mangled by the resulting explosion that he died within an hour. Bright's body was cut in more than a hundred pieces by particles of the can and of the rick on which it stood.

He crawled to a farm house a mile and a half away and told of the accident. There is no hope for his recovery. The accident occurred in the oil fields, and the nitroglycerine had been hidden by well shooters when they quit work last night.

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MINISTER OF WAR

CRUSHED TO DEATH UNDER AEROPLANE

Machine, Piloted by Train, Falls on Aviation Field, Crashing Into Group of French Cabinet Members.

M. BERTEAUX IS INSTANTLY KILLED; PREMIER MONIS SERIOUSLY HURT

Scene of Frightful Confusion Follows Among 200,000 People Who Had Gathered to Witness Start of Race From Paris to Madrid—Aviator Unable to Control Monoplane in Gust of Wind, and Swoops Down Upon Ministerial Party—Machine Is Wrecked, but Pilot and Passenger Escape Uninjured—Victim One of France's Most Distinguished Men.

Paris, May 21.—France paid a terrible toll to-day for her magnificent endeavor to attain supremacy of the air, when a monoplane, the driver of which had lost control, plunged into a group of members of the Cabinet who had gathered to witness the start of the race from Paris to Madrid, killing the Minister of War and injuring the Prime Minister, his son and a well-known sportsman.

The dead:

Henri Maurice Bertheaux, Minister of War.

The injured:

Antoine Emmanuel Ernest Monis, Premier and Minister of the Interior.

Antoine Monis, son of the Premier.

Henri Deutsch de la Meurthe, the aged patron of aeronautics, automobilism and other sports.

A large number of other persons of note had narrow escapes from injury. The accident occurred on the aviation field at Issy les Moulins, where 200,000 persons had gathered to see the start of the race. M. Train was piloting the monoplane that wrought such havoc. With him in the car was M. Bounier, a passenger. Neither of these men was injured. The machine was wrecked.

Minister of War Is Horribly Mangled.

Minister of War Bertheaux was horribly mangled. The swiftly revolving propeller cut off cleanly his left arm, which was found ten feet away from the spot where he was struck; the back of his head was crushed in, his throat gashed, and the whole of his left side cut and lacerated.

Premier Monis was buried beneath the wreckage of the monoplane. He was taken out as quickly as possible and examined by military surgeons, who found that he had sustained compound fractures of two bones in the right leg, that his nose was broken, his face badly contused, and that there were bruises on the breast and abdomen.

M. de la Meurthe and M. Monis were not seriously hurt.

Among those who had narrow escapes from injury was M. Lepine, the Prefect of Police.

Premier Monis and Minister Bertheaux and their party arrived at the aviation field about 6 o'clock this morning, shortly after Roland Garros, M. Beaumont and M. Giberel had started in the race. The great line of spectators bordering the flying field was being held rigid by a large force of soldiers, who, however, permitted the ministerial party and some half hundred other persons of distinction to walk across the field to a pit, where they could get a better view down the course and see the aviators as they rose from the starting point and flew in their direction.

While the great assemblage cheered, the ministers saw Pierre Vedereine, who had been picked by many as the probable winner of the race, mount easily from the ground and head down the aerodrome, only suddenly to capsize and fall, but emerge unhurt from the wreckage of his machine.

Aviator Train, whose monoplane caused the disaster, meanwhile had taken his position at the starting line, levers in hand, and with M. Bounier beside him.

Aviator Starts in Wind Blowing Thirty Miles.

The breeze had been steadily freshening, and the meteorological observer in the Eiffel Tower telephoned that his gauge showed a velocity of close to thirty miles an hour. Train, however, left the ground, and then flying down the course at a forty miles an hour gait, the machine rocking in the gusty wind.

At this moment it was observed by the commandant of the troops that the crowds were breaking the line formation on one side of the field, and he dispatched a troop of cuirassiers to get them back in order. The cuirassiers galloped across the field, breaking into double lines as they went. Train's monoplane here swooped toward the earth, under the impulse of an air flurry, and it appeared as if the aviator was about to dash into the cavalry. The pilot's attention seemed momentarily to have been diverted from his course, and he made a quick turn to the left, toward where the party of officials was standing. Then he lost control of the craft altogether, and it dashed violently into the ministerial group. The impact knocked M. Bertheaux ten feet away, where he lay in a pool of blood, badly mangled, while under the wreckage of the monoplane lay Premier Monis, his son and M. de la Meurthe. Train and M. Bounier emerged from the wreck uninjured.

A scene of frightful confusion followed the fall of the monoplane. From all parts of the aviation field arose cries of alarm and dismay, and tens of thousands of persons broke through the lines and moved toward the scene of the accident. The cavalry, however, by repeated charges, managed to clear the field, and the injured men were given first aid to the injured treatment by the field surgeons.

There are various versions as to the cause of the accident, but every one seems agreed that it occurred with such frightful rapidity that there was no time for M. Bertheaux, M. Monis and the others injured to escape. M. Haraud, a nephew of former Premier Dupuy, whose newspaper, the Petit Parisien, arranged the race, said:

"M. Bertheaux was just asking me who would be the next starter, and I was consulting my program to answer him when, glancing upward, I saw the monoplane plunging and careening toward us."

Saw Him Lying in Pool of Blood.

"Look out!" I cried, and the next instant the wing of the aeroplane grazed my side. Looking around, I saw the Minister of War lying in a pool of blood ten feet away, his arm severed from his body as though by a surgeon's knife. The minister's head was horribly crushed, and blood was flowing from a cut in his throat.

"Premier Monis lay motionless, face downward. I thought him dead. M. de la Meurthe, his face ghastly pale, was trying to rise to his feet."

M. Monis, Jr., said that he thought he saved his father's life by pushing him violently to the ground the moment he saw the machine plunging through the air. The ministerial party was hidden from the pilot's view by a detachment of cuirassiers. In avoiding these, Train crashed down upon the ground like a bolt from the sky.

M. Dupuy, immediately after the disaster, gave out word that the race should be suspended. M. Lepine issued a formal order to that effect, declaring that it would be impossible to continue, for a large part of the aviation field was already covered by vast crowds. Late this afternoon, however, the Aero Club decided that the six aviators who had not started to-day should have an opportunity to do so to-morrow morning.

M. Bertheaux's body was placed in a closed automobile and escorted from the field by a squadron of dragoons, with swords at salute, while tens of thousands of persons stood uncovered.

Paul Doumer, former president of the Chamber of Deputies, and the most intimate friend of the family, communicated the news of her husband's death to the minister's wife. Mme. Bertheaux showed admirable courage.

The body of the Minister of War lies at the ministry, in the same room from which recently his predecessor, General Brun, was buried.

Does Not Know Bertheaux Is Dead.

Premier Monis, while being taken from the field in an ambulance, repeated over and over again in a low voice: "It is nothing; it is nothing," and when he had somewhat regained a clearer consciousness, said his injuries must not interfere with the race. He did not know that M. Bertheaux was dead. Doctors set the fractures without the aid of anesthetics.

President Fallieres called on both Mmes. Bertheaux and Monis, and the King and Queen of Denmark, who were leaving Paris in the forenoon, sent their Minister of Household to express their grief. The American ambassador and the other foreign representatives left cards of condolence and sympathy.

M. Fallieres summoned his Cabinet, and M. Cruppi, Minister of Foreign

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SHOOTING WOMAN TO DEATH

She Had Appeared at Door, Pistol in Hand.

Harrisburg, Tenn., May 24.—Mrs. Bettie Baldwin was shot and instantly killed here this afternoon by Fred Newton, a member of a prominent family. Newton had gone to pay a social call on Mrs. Baldwin, and the two were walking toward a spring when the little seven-year-old boy or Mrs. Bettie Baldwin threw stones at them. Newton remonstrated with the boy and finally slapped him. The boy ran home and told his mother, and when Mrs. Baldwin returned to the Baldwin home Mrs. Baldwin, m. i. him at the door, pistol in hand, Melba Baldwin jumped between the two, but Newton drew his pistol. It is said, and fired three shots into the woman's breast, killing her instantly. Newton was released on bond by a magistrate.

PREACHER LYNCHED

Negro Had Shot Wife and Deputy Marshal.

Swainsboro, Ga., May 21.—Ben Smith, an old negro preacher, was lynched late last night after he had shot his wife and fatally wounded Deputy Marshal Neal Canady.

The deputy was summoned following the first shooting. As he approached the negro's cabin, the preacher opened fire and then fled. Canady fled mortally wounded.

A crowd pursued the negro, caught him in a swamp and hanged him, filling his body with bullets.

This is the second lynching that Swainsboro has had within ten days, the other being John McLeod, the negro who shot and killed Deputy Sheriff Benton Woods.

An Economic Revolution

"King Corn Going South" Is the Subject upon which Frank G. Car- penter, in The Times-Dispatch of next Sunday, will tell how an army of men and boys are changing the crop of a nation. He asks: "Will corn drive out cotton?" and answers it with figures, which show what wonderful things the corn cultu- rists are accomplishing in the South. It is the story of an economic re- volution, engineered by Uncle Sam, patron.

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